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OUR HEROES
MEMORY BOOK

Our Heroes Memory Book

By
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no. 1.

Our thoughts and purposes are now consecrated to the maintenance of the liberty of the world and of the union of its people in a single comradeship of liberty and of right. For this our men came to the field of Battle with high spirit and pure heart of crusaders,—and conscientiously offered their lives.

We must never forget the duty that their sacrifice has laid upon us of fulfilling their hopes and their purposes to the utmost.

—WOODROW WILSON.

Though out of the darkness they called the aid
Of the evil forces of Sin,
We uttered our slogan unafraid—
They shall not win, they shall not win.

We knew we were right, and knew they were
wrong.
So to God above and within
We made our vow and we sang our song,
They shall not win, they shall not win.

It has risen over the shriek of shell,
And over the cannons' din;
Our slogan did scatter the hosts of hell,
They did not win, they did not win.

—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

At last the great day has come, the greatest day of history, when Barbarism is vanquished and international law and justice will again rule.

—BERTHOLD SINGER.

The world war beginning 1914, was fought for the right of Small Nations to Self-government and for the right of every country to the free use of the high seas.

More than four million American men were under arms when the conflict ended. Of these, more than two million were upon the fields of France and Italy.

Never before in the history of the world were so many races and people mingled in a military effort as those that came together under the command of Marshall Foch.

JANUARY 5, 1918.

President Wilson delivers speech to Congress suggesting "fourteen points" necessary to peace.

JANUARY 10, 1920.

Versailles peace treaty formally put into effect between Germany and allied and associated nations with the exception of the United States.

The ceremony took place in the Clock Hall of the foreign office.

Representatives of the allied nations shook hands for the first time since the end of July, 1914.

As American troops went into battle, they shouted: "Remember the Lusitania!!!"

A spurring battle-cry.

"Germany lost the war because men stone-blind to human nature were at the head of her perfect machine of war," says Philip Gibbs.

The extraordinary insults and aggressions of the Imperial German government forced America into the World War.

Germany imprudently denied America the use of the high seas and repeatedly executed their threat, that they would sent to their death any of our people who ventured to approach the coast of Europe.

Captain Donald C. Thompson, the famous camera correspondent of Leslie's Weekly, who filmed the German curse in Russia, was arrested fourteen times while snapping photographs on the battle-fields of Europe. He took 125,000 feet of motion picture and made 15,000 still photographs.

“You will never reign”—were the fateful words of the clairvoyant Mme Emma to the Crown Prince of Germany and truly, the Hohenzollern throne has been shaky ever since.

The five beats of the century are:

1. President Wilson's terms of negotiation.
 2. That Germany asked armistice and terms of peace.
 3. That Germany accepted terms and that the Kaiser abdicated.
 4. That the world war was ended.
 5. Germany's acceptance of the peace treaty.
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JANUARY 18, 1919.

Peace conference met in Washington.

A selfish country could not save itself.

America won because she did not count the cost.

It was a war in self defense and humanity.

—SECRETARY LANE.

Germany made the attack upon us, on our ships, our lives, our rights, and our future things, which outraged man's common sense of fair play and humanity

All rules were thrown away, man came down to the primitive brute. The invasion of Belgium led

to the invasion of the United States by slow, steady, logical steps.

It was a war to save **America**, to preserve self-respect, to justify our right to live as we have lived.

It is more precious that America should live than that we Americans should live.

Why we fought?—

“Because of Belgium—invaded, outraged, enslaved, impoverished Belgium.

“Because of France—invaded, desecrated France, a million of whose heroic sons have died to save the land of LaFayette.”

“Because of England—from whom came the laws, traditions, standards of life and inherent love of liberty, which we call Anglo-Saxon civilization.”

“Because of Russia—New Russia; she needs education, know a Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln. Because of other people with their rising hope, that the world may be freed from military tyranny by the soldier.”

—SECRETARY LANE.

JANUARY 25, 1918.

United States troops heavily engaged on western front.

We saw ship after ship sent to the bottom—ships of mercy sent for the Belgium starving. Ships carrying the Red Cross and laden with wounded soldiers of all nations, ships flying the Stars and Stripes manned by American seamen, murdered against the law without warning.

We were fighting Germany because she violated our confidence. German spies paid by the German Government filled our cities. We saw that she was holding us off with fair promise until she had built her huge fleet of submarines. For before spring 1918 came, she blew her promise into the air just as at the beginning toward Belgium—she had torn up that “scrap of paper.”

America spoke for the world in fighting Germany.

JANUARY 28, 1918.

Russia and Roumania sever diplomatic relations.

JANUARY 31, 1918.

Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare.

German feudalism made war upon mankind with poison gas that sneak through the seas to slyly murder men and women while they sleep with a perfect system of terrorization.

We fought with the world for an honest world, in which nations keep their word, for a world in which men think of the ways in which they can conquer common cruelties of nature instead of inventing more horrible cruelties to inflict upon the spirit and body of man, for a world in which the man is held more precious than the machine system of the state.

The total cost of the European war is fixed at \$179,000,000,000. Total expenditures of the Allies and the United States were fixed at \$119,581,000,000, exclusive of loans among themselves which totaled \$18,375,000,000. The Allies owe the United States 100,000 millions.

If God were to appear suddenly and say, "Stop. Tell me what this causeless war is all about"—there would be a riotous clamor of vociferations, but when compelled to state calmly what they were fighting over, no two of them could agree upon an issue that was not ridiculous.

—DR. FRANK CRANE.

FEBRUARY 2, 1918.

United States troops take over their first sector, near Toul.

FEBRUARY 3, 1917.

President Wilson reviews submarine controversy before Congress; United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany; American Steamer Housatonic sunk without warning; Spain prepares to follow move of United States.

If we must fight, let us fight our own war, for our own rights, with our own men, behind our own president and under our own flag and whether in peace or in war—God save the Republic!

—HEARST.

FEBRUARY 5, 1917.

Ambassador Gerard ordered to ask for his passports in Berlin. The actual presentation of Count von Bernstorff's passports in Washington followed.

FEBRUARY 6, 1918.

United States troopship, Tuscania sunk by German submarine, lost one hundred and one lives.

All our waste of wealth, all our sacrifices of lives, all our exhaustion of resources, all our patient suffering, will be of no avail in the averting of war,

unless we genuinely democratize Teutonic powers and Entente Allies and the United States of America.

—HEARST.

With contempt of the civilized world Germany had already lost in 1917 almost all her colonies in Southern Africa. Practically all her shipping not bottled up in Bremen and Hamburg. Of the flowers of her youth over two million—nearly twenty million dollars to be added to her national debt.

Did it pay for her gains and the voice crying, “May God help further?”

American women were serving in many ways in France—as nurses of the military medical service, as active workers for the Red Cross, for the Army and Navy, Y. W. C. A. They have served the canteens and managed the huts and the “Y” was established all over France.

Also—The National War Work Council of the U. S. Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. decided that there was a place for the women in the work that the organization was doing in the training camps of America.

FEBRUARY 11, 1918.

President Wilson, in addressing Congress, gives four additional peace principles, including self de-

termination of nations. Russian Bolsheviki declares war with Germany over, but refuses to sign peace treaty.

It was Sergeant Straight who killed a German machine gunner and found a bayonet with three notches on the handle of the German's belt—"Gott mit uns!"

FEBRUARY 13, 1918.

Bola Pasha sentenced to death in France for treason.

FEBRUARY 14, 1917.

Count von Bernstorff sails for Germany.

When aboard the "U. S. A. George Washington" in July, 1919, performing his dangerous duties at sea, when addressing the crew, President Wilson said: It was the Navy which put the army in the fighting field by safely transporting two million men across the Atlantic and it is the Navy now engaged, of promptly and safely returning the great host back home again. The President described his youthful wish to become a sailor if he had not been dissuaded from it by his parents.

Among the many messages of congratulations received by wireless on America's participation in the war, and the peace treaty signing, General

Pilsudski's, Polish chief of staff, read: "It was your voice, Mr. President, which first lifted itself to proclaim the rights of our nation."

FEBRUARY 18, 1915.

German blockade of English and French coasts put into effect.

Former United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis from Illinois, declined a decoration conferred upon him by King Albert of Belgium. Mr. Lewis' service to Belgium was not military but of official character and such office was prohibited by law, from accepting a decoration from any foreign power.

Thousands of mothers and fathers of our heroic American soldiers and sailors who died for their country in England, France, Belgium and Germany may receive pictures of graves through the Knights of Columbus workers.

FEBRUARY 21, 1914.

American steamer EVELYN sunk by mine in the North Sea.

FEBRUARY 22, 1916.

Crown Prince's army begins attack on Verdun.

“22 Americans capture first German prisoner 1918.”

The gallery of mirrors in the Palace of Versailles was chosen for the signing of the peace treaty on June 28, 1919. It is surrounded by three hundred and six mirrors.

FEBRUARY 24, 1917.

The arrival of American ships in Bordeaux is awaited with extraordinary interest.

FEBRUARY 25, 1917.

Submarine sinks liner LACONIA without warning, many lost including two Americans.

FEBRUARY 25, 1918.

President Wilson's peace principles agreed with by Chancellor von Hertling, at Reichstag in Berlin.

FEBRUARY 26, 1917.

President Wilson asks congress for authority to arm American merchant ships.

FEBRUARY 28, 1917.

Secretary Lansing makes public Zimmerman's note to Mexico, proposing Mexico-Japanese-German alliance.

Submarine campaign of Germans results in the sinking of 134 vessels during February.

In all lives, political, national, social, economic, we shall have to rebuild our world, so badly shaken in its foundations. Let us work now with all our will to make peace and civilization safe for the world.

Americans repulse German attack on Toul sector.

MARCH 1, 1918.

According to German newspapers, the German government may try Kaiser for stealing 15 automobiles and \$150,000 from German treasury before escaping into Holland.

MARCH 3, 1918.

Treaty of peace with Germans signed by Bolshevik government of Russia at Brest-Litovek.

General Erich Ludendorff, chief of the German staff during the great war advised the Kaiser to seek peace in the spring of 1918 while they were victorious, but the Kaiser refused to listen to advice.

MARCH 4, 1918.

Germany and Roumania sign armistice on Ger-

man terms.

MARCH 4, 1919.

President Wilson gave address on league of nations in New York.

The Germans after being decisively beaten in three great battles realized that the Yanks were destroying the morals of the Germans. So they put 40 divisions against sectors held by our boys; and three American divisions destroyed thirteen German divisions.

Allied Europe wondered at the splendid education of our men. Our boys obeissance to Governmental authority was a revelation. It was the greatest tribute to the efficiency of a free government ever demonstrated to the world.

Everybody gives America the credit of having the lion share of winning the war; everybody from munition workers to the foremost statesman. The French and English people hope that many of the Americans will marry English and French girls.

MARCH 8, 1916.

Germany declares war on Portugal.

MARCH 8, 1917.

Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin, inventor of the Zeppelin airship, dies.

MARCH 9, 1917.

President Wilson calls extra session of Congress for April 16.

Huge bills drawn against Germany for physical war destruction, thefts and unpaid for requisitions. Belgium claims about \$10,000,000,000.

MARCH 10, 1915.

Battle of Neuve Chapelle begins.

MARCH 11, 1917.

British under General Maude capture Bagdad; revolution starts in Petrograd.

In April 1919 Belgians almost fought to buy American shoes at \$10 or \$12 a pair.

Two poorly dressed women emerged from one of Brussels' stores. One was heard to say: "Blessed be the Americans; I have saved fifty francs."

MARCH 14, 1917.

China breaks with Germany.

MARCH 14, 1918.

All Russian Congress of Soviets ratifies Peace Treaty at Moscow.

MARCH 15, 1917.

Czar Nicholas of Russia abdicates.

MARCH 15, 1918.

Yanks make first permanent advance of the war, occupying a mile of enemy trenches in Lorraine.

MARCH 16, 1918.

The United States advanced a credit of \$11,200,000 to Belgium.

MARCH 17, 1917.

French and British capture Bapaume.

MARCH 17, 1918.

Since the declaration of war the total loans to the allies from the United States amount to \$4,960,600,000.

MARCH 18, 1917.

New French ministry formed by Alexander Ribot.

American ships "City of Memphis—Illinois and Vigilancia" torpedoed.

MARCH 19, 1917.

Three unarmed U. S. ships sunk by German U boats. Some American lives lost. President Wilson intends to call Congress at once to act on U boats.

MARCH 20, 1917.

United States certain to be involved in war.

President Wilson orders all Holland ships in American ports taken over.

MARCH 21, 1917.

American oil steamer Healdton torpedoed without warning, 21 men lost. Russian forces cross Persian border into Turkish territory. Germans start on fifty mile front. Uncle Sam seized 600,000 tons of Dutch shipping.

MARCH 22, 1918.

United States recognizes new government of Russia.

Germans take 16,000 British prisoners and 200 guns. Victorious Teutons make first move for peace.

MARCH 23, 1918.

Germans drive gains nine miles.

MARCH 24, 1916.

“Mystery gun” shells Paris. Steamer Sussex torpedoed and sunk.

MARCH 24, 1918.

Germans reach the Somme, gaining fifteen miles. American engineers rushed to aid British. Paris makes official announcement that big calibre shells are falling every fifteen minutes.

Bombardment remains a mystery.

MARCH 25, 1918.

Germans take Bapaume.

MARCH 26, 1918.

American engineers thrown into fight with British against Germans in latter's drive to Channel ports. Enemy's advance halted.

MARCH 27, 1917.

General Murray's British expedition into the Holy Land defeats Turkish army near Gaza.

MARCH 27, 1918.

Germans take Albert.

MARCH 28, 1918.

British counter attack and gain: French take three towns; Germans advance toward Amiens.

MARCH 29, 1918.

“Mystery gun” kills seventy-five church goers in Paris on Good Friday.

General Pershing offers General Foch full use of all American forces.

General Foch chosen Commander in Chief of all allied forces.

MARCH 31, 1918.

Rush of American troops to France. Rage between them and Hindenburg whose hope in victory lies in crushing Allies before the Americans arrive.

Germany begins to realize America's activity abroad, sending men and billions to help the cause of justice and humanity in France, Belgium, England and Italy.

In one month's time, nearly one-fourth of the German artillery equipment was captured by British, French and Americans, from July 18th to Oct. 18th, 1918.

APRIL 1, 1917.

Americans' armed ship “Aztec” sunk in submarine zone.

APRIL 1, 1918.

Americans move in force to battle front in

Picardy.

APRIL 2, 1917.

President Wilson asks congress to declare that acts of Germany constitute a state of war.

APRIL 3, 1917.

Whereas the Imperial German Government has committed and repeated acts of war against the government and the people of the United States, a joint resolution from Washington was reported that a state of War existed between the Imperial German Government and the government and the people of the United States. Plan to enlist 1,200 is approved.

APRIL 4, 1917.

United States Senate adopts resolutions declaring state of war exists with Germany. Six voting against it. President Wilson's address to Congress proved a shock to Germany. Immediately conference at Berlin Headquarters was held. Way is found to check U boats.

APRIL 4, 1918.

Germans start second phase of their spring drive on the Somme.

APRIL 5, 1917.

American people are willing to sustain government in most conspicuous effort to acquire a mighty air fleet. Nothing in the annals of the battle will compare with fight of aeroplanes, thousands of feet above the earth.

APRIL 6, 1917.

House passed war resolution and President Wilson signs joint resolution of congress.

United States formally plunged into the world war against Germany. German ships seized as the first U. S. war act.

APRIL 6, 1918.

Washington announced double draft call for 1,600,000 men reducing training period and providing for temporary brigading of Americans with Allies.

APRIL 6, 1918.

Eve of first anniversary. President Wilson in speech at Baltimore, declares, "Force! Force!" to the utmost, "must be used for victory."

APRIL 6, 1919.

American engineers help on Siberian railroad.

APRIL 7, 1917.

Cuba and Panama at war with Germany.

Mail service between the United States and Germany has been formally suspended. Secretary Lansing has sent an appeal to Russia to stand firm against German intrigue.

Wealth and navy make U. S. a powerful enemy.

APRIL 8, 1917.

Austria declares severance of diplomatic relations with the United States. Bolivia breaks with Germany.

APRIL 9, 1917.

United States seizes fourteen interned Austrian ships.

Great war program begun by Congress, providing for nationalization of the State militia.

Volunteer army of 500,000 men.

Increasing strength of navy and marine corps.

Authorization of a bond issue to extend credit to the Entente and our own military establishment.

Perfection of new system of taxation.

Espionage system to end German and American activity, etc.

APRIL 10, 1917.

Germans take 10,000 British prisoners in Flanders. As the Germans advanced in Picardi bat-

tle they captured French girls. Recently hosts of these girls and women broken in health were returned to France through Switzerland.

APRIL 12, 1918.

American marines land in Siberia.

APRIL 12, 1917.

American Naval units enter active service.

APRIL 14, 1917.

House passes \$7,000,000,000 war revenue bill without dissenting vote. Italy had 1,200,000 mobilized men under arms.

Great care is taken with American cemeteries in France.

U. S. soldiers killed on French battle fields. Every grave of more than 50,000 was decorated on Memorial Day, May 30, 1919, with flowers and marked with a small American flag.

APRIL 16, 1918.

Bolo Pasha executed for treason, in Paris.

Germans capture Messines Ridge near Ypres.

APRIL 18, 1916.

President Wilson sends note to Germany.

Uncle Sam permitted the American soldiers to

bring home their brides at the expense of the government. One of our brave soldiers had the nerve to bring his wife, baby, sister-in-law, mother-in-law, and father-in-law, saying he wanted them to return to America, with him.

“You win,” said the desk officer at the troop movement office.

“You must have been the greatest soldier of them all.”

APRIL 19, 1916.

President Wilson speaks to congress explaining diplomatic situation.

APRIL 20, 1917.

Turkey severs diplomatic relations with United States.

APRIL 21, 1918.

Americans repulse fierce German attack at Seiche prey.

APRIL 23, 1918.

British and French navies “bottle up” German submarine base at Zeebrugge, Belgium.

APRIL 24, 1919.

Revised casualty totals announced by U. S. War Department place the total of dead in the army and

marine corps at 75,344.

APRIL 25, 1915.

Allies stop German drive on Ypres line in Belgium.

APRIL 25, 1916.

Germany is trying to avoid a break with America. Count von Bernstorff indicates that there is a chance for adjustment of the subway marine controversy.

APRIL 26, 1917.

Joffre and other members of French mission hailed in Washington. Battle on Arras Front after three days of struggle described as the bloodiest of the World's War.

APRIL 26, 1918.

Marines appear on Western battle front for first time.

Germans capture Mount Kemmel, taking 6,500 prisoners.

Every grave of every American soldier in France was covered with flowers and marked with a small American flag on Memorial Day, in 1919.

APRIL 27, 1918.

Slowly but surely British are eating into German lines under General Haig.

Fifteen German airplanes dropped by British.

APRIL 28, 1917.

Both houses of Congress pass selective service act for raising of army of 500,000.

Guatemala severs diplomatic relations with Germany.

APRIL 29, 1917.

The United States goes under conscription union of Britain, France and United States at Mount Vernon. Will symbolize consummation of joint crusade against German autocracy.

MAY 1, 1918.

Secretary Baker asks congress for an unlimited army.

MAY 2, 1917.

First liberty war loan of \$2,000,000,000 announced.

MAY 2, 1919.

From Washington is announced that no German shipping now in possession of the United States is to be relinquished.

MAY 3, 1919.

A panorama of victory, led by Pershing's own band swept down in New York from 110th St., to Washington Square before the eyes of thousands. A captive balloon was carried along.

MAY 4, 1916.

Germany makes promise to change methods of submarine warfare.

MAY 5, 1918.

Austria starts drive on Italy.

The covenant of the League of Nations which is the work of President Woodrow Wilson, is the greatest document since the time of Christ. It means peace, prosperity and happiness for the world.

MAY 7, 1915.

Liner Lusitania torpedoed and sunk by German submarine off the coast of Ireland with the loss of more than thousand lives—one hundred and two Americans.

MAY 7, 1917.

U. S. War Department orders raising of nine volunteer regiments of engineers to go to France.

MAY 7, 1919.

German envoys at Peace Table nervous under cold stares of their conquerors. Peace terms presented to German delegates on fourth anniversary of sinking of the Lusitania.

MAY 9, 1917.

Siberia breaks with Germany.

MAY 10, 1917.

Draft age limit set at 21 to 31 years.

MAY 10, 1918.

British naval "bottles up" Ostend.

MAY 13, 1916.

Austrians begin great offensive against Italians in Trentino.

MAY 14, 1917.

Espionage act becomes law by passing Senate.

MAY 14, 1919.

Private W. R. Strickland, Seventh Field Artillery of Hortense, Ga., has been awarded a gold medal by Gen. Pershing for being among the 25 best pistol shots in the American Expeditionary Forces.

According to General March, U. S. Army spent fourteen billions of total world war cost of \$23,363,000,000.

MAY 17, 1919.

U. S. troops to remain on Rhine at least five years.

MAY 19, 1917.

President Wilson signs conscription bill, also directs expeditionary force of regulars under General Pershing to go to France.

General John J. Pershing appointed commander-in-chief of American expeditionary forces.

Congress passes war appropriation bill of \$3,000,000,000.

Herbert C. Hoover named food administrator.

Nicaragua breaks with Germany.

MAY 20, 1917.

All men within age limit must register.

No exemptions, government rigorously to prosecute slackers.

Mobilization of Pershing's troops starts.

MAY 21, 1918.

First American field army of 200,000 formed.

MAY 23, 1917.

House passes greatest war tax bill in world's history, carrying total of \$1,870,000,000.

MAY 23, 1919.

There are more American graves in France this year than there were last year, but the reward of this great sacrifice has come in the defeat of German militarism.

\$82,000,000 was bill rendered to Britain for carrying American troops to France in time to stop German drive for Paris and Channel ports.

1919.

2,000 wounded sailors and soldiers to be taken to Augusta's Rehabilitation camp at old Camp Hancock in care of the War Risk Insurance Act.

MAY 24, 1918.

British ship Moldavia carrying American troops torpedoed—fifty lost.

1919.

The war department has resolved \$236,130,000 of war materials. Total to be sold is \$1,931,500,000.

Seven ships bring home 25,000 officers and men of the A. E. F. Grenades make toy banks.

MAY 24, 1919.

Soldiers prefer eats and smokes and human treatment to decorations as a welcome home from overseas.

1919.

Lusitania medal dies, destroyed by German government.

MAY 26, 1919.

U. S. will surrender no German shipping.

General Pershing ordered all American forces in France to take part in memorial day exercises.

70,000 graves of U. S. soldiers are to be decorated.

MAY 27, 1918.

Germans begin third phase of drive on Aisne-Marne front, between Soissons and Rheims—gain five miles.

MAY 27, 1919.

Millions in Chicago welcome the 33rd division.

MAY 28, 1918.

Americans capture Cantigny in local attack.

Germans take 15,000 prisoners in drive beyond Chemin des Dames.

MAY 28, 1919.

Germany is given seventy-two hours notice of the termination of the armistice. Allies to blockade if Germany refuses.

MAY 29, 1918.

United States Shipping Board announced the completion of ten steel ships in one week.

MAY 29, 1919.

Demand for Kaiser's surrender refused.

MAY 30, 1919.

Graves of Yankees in the cemetery at Oudenarde decorated by Belgians.

Uncle Sam opened school for 200,000 khaki-clad pupils abroad result of the establishment of the educational corps of the United States under direction of Brigadier General Robert L. Rees.

MAY 30, 1918.

President Wilson called all the people of the United States to prayer in their homes and places of public worship beseeching Almighty God to bless our country, to give strength and victory to the men of our armies and to those with whom they are allied in defense of the cause of righteousness against German autocracy.

MAY 29, 1918.

Germans take Soissons and menace Rheims.

52,000 soldiers have asked United States for farms.

Soldiers' experience in France has awakened this keen interest.

Germans reach the Marne, fifty-five miles from Paris.

JUNE 1, 1918.

Germans take 45,000 prisoners in drive. Marne River crossed by Germans.

320,000 U. S. Soldiers brought home in May, 1919.

JUNE 1, 1919.

210,000 overseamen in American army are presently studying in European schools and universities.

JUNE 2, 1918.

Marines help stop German drive on Paris at second Battle of the Marne.

Austria is recognized as republic in peace pact, must reply by June 15th.

"Knights of Columbus" have supplied 5,000 baseball outfits for soldiers overseas.

JUNE 3, 1918.

Five German submarines attack U. S. coast and sink eleven ships—beginning of American co-oper-

ation on major scale.

JUNE 3, 1919.

773,245 U. S. troops are still quartered overseas.

JUNE 4, 1919.

Austrian terms not yet acceptable to Government.

Germans crying for protectorate by United States.

Germany circulates full text of peace treaty in neutral countries.

Total gross public debt of the United States on May 31, 1919, was \$25,921,151,273.75, the treasury department announced.

JUNE 5, 1916.

Lord Kitchener lost with Cruiser Hampshire.

JUNE 5, 1918.

American resistance helps definitely to halt Germans on Soissons-Chateau Thierry line.

U. S. Marines fight on the Marne near Chateau Thierry.

JUNE 5, 1917.

10,000,000 men in U. S. registered for military service.

JUNE 5, 1919.

Two years ago we registered for a duty to our country.

JUNE 6, 1917.

United States liner sinks big U-boat in thrilling fight. Members of American Peace Delegation disturbed by report that copies of German peace terms have reached New York.

JUNE 7, 1919.

Many U. S. troops listed for early return. German minister to finance, Dr. Dernburg, declares that Germany will not sign the peace treaty as presented on account of financial demands.

JUNE 9, 1918.

Germans start fourth phase of their drive by advancing toward Noyon.

YORK'S TESTIMONY.

“There has been no army in the world which did its work with so great a will as did our army. America now has a chance to put itself at the top notch in the hearts of the people of the world and during this time we could not forget whose hand it was that was with us during it all. America today is the only nation of the world that had a generation of young men, and I firmly believe it is the

most Christian nation in the world.”

CREDITS ALL TO GOD.

“The hand of God, I believe, was certainly with us during the war. We did not want money or fame in this war. There was something higher and better than that. The boys who gave their lives for our country have done a great deal and we ought to be proud of them.”

Sergeant York had a shampoo and his nails manicured for the first time since his return to America here today.

When informed that William J. Bryan, who is in Nashville, had donated an acre to the farm which is to be presented to the nation's hero, York simply replied with a smile, “That's nice.”

JUNE 10, 1918.

Germans resume long-range bombardment of Paris.

United States marines capture south end of Belleau wood—Germans gain only two miles.

JUNE 10, 1919.

Four concessions demanded by the Germans in peace treaty.

Strong efforts made in Germany by military association to secure the return of the former Kaiser.

JUNE 11, 1917.

Russians are informed by President Wilson that United States fight to make end of war.

Germany will be made to pay for the wrongs she has done in Belgium and France.

JUNE 11, 1918.

Germany must reply in a week whether she will accept peace treaty.

JUNE 11, 1919.

Ex-soldiers first ones to get a job.

JUNE 12, 1917.

King Constantine of Greece abdicates.

JUNE 12, 1918.

French and Americans start counter-attack.

American marines capture Belleau Wood which French rename "Marines' Wood."

JUNE 12, 1919.

If Germany does not sign peace treaty, Allies will enforce blockade which will cause starvation.

JUNE 13, 1917.

President Wilson is denounced by German editors for war message sent to Russia. Charged President Wilson seeks to prolong bloody war.

General Pershing and staff arrive in Paris.

JUNE 14, 1919.

French press alarmed at threats of the American Senate to separate the League of Nations covenant from the peace treaty.

JUNE 16, 1919.

Definite announcement is made at the White House that President Wilson will campaign for "League" (his work at the peace conference) immediately upon his return to the United States.

JUNE 17, 1918.

Italians check Austrians on Piave River.

JUNE 17, 1919.

Ultimatum sent by Allied Powers with new peace treaty. If the answer is, "No" Armistice will be declared off.

JUNE 18, 1917.

Haiti breaks with Germany.

JUNE 18, 1918.

Austrians cross the Piave.

JUNE 18, 1919.

Leaves to soldiers to visit recreation points with-

in the American zone on the Rhine—have been suspended until it is known whether the Germans will accept or reject the peace conditions.

JUNE 19, 1919.

President Wilson is touring Belgium accompanied by King and Queen of Belgium.

JUNE 21, 1919.

Under hoist of German flag \$400,000,000 lost by the sinking of the Germans' own fleet in Scapa Flow in about five hours.

Greek-born Americans from several United States Army Units working for the army food commission or American Red Cross Balkan Commission, are permitted to visit boy-hood home in Greece before returning to America.

JUNE 20, 1919.

Marshall Foch has received from the Allies sole charge with all relations with Germany.

More than 100 refugee orphans at the Apano Scala Orphanage are being cared for under the direction of American Red Cross and taught to sew on American sewing machines.

Sinking at Scapa Flow (in the bleak Orkneys an

important British naval base) practically the whole of the interned German fleet of \$200,000,000 value surrendered under terms of armistice—Nov. 21, 1918.

JUNE 22, 1918.

Italians defeat Austrians on the Piave.

JUNE 22, 1919.

By vote of 237 to 138 German assembly at Weimar decides to sign peace treaty.

JUNE 23, 1919.

Germans must accept peace treaty unconditionally or the French, British and American armies will begin to advance.

The German Officers Association claiming to represent 1,000,000 Germans, has sent a note to the Dutch government requesting that Holland refuse to deliver the former Kaiser to the allies for trial. It proves difficult to find Germans willing to sign the peace treaty.

JUNE 25, 1919.

Army of 400,000 wanted by senate.

The Boy Scouts will have to delay their "bon-fire" a couple of days until the Germans sign the peace treaty.

JUNE 26, 1917.

First contingent American troops under Gen. Sibert arrives in France.

Germans lose faith in submarine campaign as bringer of peace.

During the Red Cross campaign men were requested to bare heads when noon whistle blew to beseech blessings for thousands of American soldiers who were to depart for France.

JUNE 26, 1918.

Battle of Cantigny fought.

JUNE 26, 1919.

Germans choose Mueller and Dr. Bell to sign peace treaty.

JUNE 27, 1917.

Belgium War Commission received in United States House of Representatives.

JUNE 28, 1914.

Archduke Ferdinand and wife of Austria assassinated in Sara Jevo, Bosnia. (Serbia). (So-called origin of the world war).

JUNE 28, 1917.

Greece breaks off diplomatic relations with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey.

JUNE 28, 1919.

Germans sign treaty of peace—Teuton autoocracy a thing of the past—The great world war is ended. (Signed by Dr. Mueller & Dr Bell.)

Scheideman German Social Democrat expressed the belief that Germany's only Salvation lay in immediate democratic action of the Empire.

Kaiser chooses death rather than trial says Crown Prince.

JUNE 28—

Treaty of peace signed with Germany on forty-eighth anniversary of birth of German empire in Hall of Mirrors Versailles where first German kaiser was crowned.

The peace treaty manifests the victory of ideals of freedom and of liberty for which untold sacrifices have been made.

JULY 1, 1919.

Wartime prohibition in effect through United States.

JULY 1, 1916.

British and French begin great offensive on the Somme.

JULY 1, 1917.

President Wilson attacked by Danish Socialist declaring his "Idealism" a cloak for capitalistic interests. Pershing and Joffre become Pals as they plan German defeat. War to continue until the allies reach their aims.

JULY 1, 1918.

Germany asks total surrender of allies.

Wounded Soldiers cost Uncle Sam \$25,000 on salaries per week at Forts. At Camp Gordon more than \$350,000 goes out weekly to men being discharged. 1919.

JULY 2, 1919.

20,800 more troops sail for home.

JULY 3, 1917.

Hindenburg trusts in the Submarines for Germans victorious end of war. First complete unit of American troops reaches France.

JULY 3, 1919.

General Pershing abolishes Military Censorship. Agreement is wanted with Washington that no more United States Soldiers be sent across the Border. Only regular divisions of American Army now remain on German soil.

The great gold medal of the city of Paris pre-

sented to Gen. Pershing and Rear Admiral Knapp, Commander of the American naval forces in European waters. 1919.

The German national assembly is scheduled to vote upon acceptance or rejection of the peace treaty the 9th, the federal committee having approved ratification of the pact.

Germans still out to save the Ex-Kaiser.

President Wilson will justify the peace treaty and the league of nations.

Demobilization of war army ordered. Total of 169,493 officers and men of Line and 63,815 for Staff corps and the Department in Peace Strength Personal of 170,000 allowed the Navy.

Hereafter overseas troops are called "American Forces" in Germany.

"GREAT OLD COUNTRY."

Great old Country heart and hand;
Blow on the bugle—play the band!
Know how to march when she takes command,—
Ain't she the great old Country!

Great old Country—hill and plain:
Home-folks meetin' the Good Times Train,
And the boys that she loves best—home again,—
Ain't she the Great old Country!

Frank L. Stanton—
(Atlanta Constitution).

Army discharging 15,000 men each day.

JULY 6, 1916.

David Lloyd George appointed secretary of war.

JULY 6, 1919.

Nine "Y" buildings at Camp Sheridan and one at Taylor Field have been sold for the average of \$400 each to farmers for new buildings on their plantations in the vicinity of Montgomery.

Great Britain owes about \$4,260,000,000 to the United States while the various American departments owe the British departments, roughly \$210,000,000.

JULY 9, 1916.

German merchant submarine "DEUTSCHLAND" arrives at Baltimore.

July 9, 1917.

Entire National Guard called into federal service.

JULY 8, 1918.

Pershing's battle troops reach 500,000.

JULY 8, 1919.

President Wilson is greeted by a mighty fleet and throng of notables and thousands of school children upon his return from France.

“Fret not thyself because of evildoers neither be thou envious against the workers of iniquity.”
—Psalms XXXVII.

JULY 9, 1917.

United States refuses to continue to supply Germany with food and raw materials.

Emperor William invites neutral ambassadors and ministers to a conference.

A new peace proposal may be the result in favor of Germany.

JULY 9, 1919.

President Ebert signed the bill ratifying the peace treaty at 8 o'clock tonight, according to the “Vorwaerts,” and the document has been despatched to Versailles.

Speaking to a great crowd in Carnegie Hall, Wilson says Peace Concluded at Paris Is “A Just Peace” and Will Safeguard the World From Unnecessary Bloodshed.

War expenses of all warring countries were estimated at \$6,000,000 every hour.

According to secretary McAdoo, United States war cost for the first year amounted to \$27,397,260.

JULY 10, 1919.

In presenting result of Paris conference Pres.

Wilson will deliver address outlining details of negotiations.

After addressing a great crowd at Carnegie Hall President Wilson left for Washington.

National Assembly at Weimar ratifies Treaty of Peace by vote of 208—Allies will lift Blockade of Germany. President Wilson request U. S. Senate to approve result of Paris conference. Peace Treaty will be received in open session and will be ordered printed on record.

President Wilson is planning conciliatory Policy in League of Nation Struggle.

President Wilson lays peace treaty before Senate; League of Nation Covenant is temporarily in the hands of peace treaty hostile committee. President says hope of world lies in success of Covenant. President praises U. S. army.

JULY 11, 1918.

United States Steamship WESTOVER sunk by the German U Boats in War.

JULY 11, 1919.

U. S. Shipping board announced sale of twelve more wooden ships making a total of 31, for \$5,400,000.

Ex Kaiser may suffer fate of Napoleon.

Republicans are not in favor to call President Wilson to the witness chair before upper house

or committee. The democrats however are insisting that the President be heard. Senators to start anti-League Tour.

JULY 12, 1917.

Political disturbances in Prussia and Imperial cabinet.

Five Prussian ministers resigned. The Kaiser lost his Power.

JULY 13, 1915.

Germans defeated in Argonne.

JULY 13, 1917.

U. S. War department order, drafts 678,000 men into military service.

Shall it be "peace" without annexations or indemnities or shall it be a Hindenburg peace?

JULY 14, 1917.

Sensational rumors that Kaiser William has lost his throne.

Chancellor von Bethman Hollweg forced to resign. Preliminary reforms in Germany must inevitably create a new deal making for peace. German minister of War Bethman Hollweg succeeded by Dr. George Michaelis.

Germany undergoes great political crisis.

JULY 14, 1919.

Victory parade at Paris "Bastile Day." American troops have been accorded the honor of marching at the head being led by Marshall Foch and Marshall Joffre.

In 1917 a long war was predicted if Revolution in Germany did not occur.

JULY 15, 1918.

At the Reichstag, Germany discusses peace resolutions.

On the Aisne-Marne front the Germans began their so-called peace-drive with which they hoped to conquer the world. Austrians began another drive on Italy.

JULY 16, 1917.

Emperor Charles of Austria says he is seeking peace.

President Wilson and Poincare seal French-American Unity.

The government makes great effort to resist Germany's power by preparing the strongest of armies and navies and provide for their indefinite maintenance.

JULY 18, 1917.

U. S. Government orders censorship of telegrams

and cablegrams crossing frontiers.

JULY 18, 1918.

Gen. Foch launches allied offensive with French, American, British, Italian and Belgian troops out of Compiègne Forest.

JULY 19, 1918.

Soissons captured, victory whistles blow. 30,000 prisoners taken. Rainbow division in great offensive drive. Prisoners captured in first days drive number over 10,000 on the Aisne-Marne front.

Total indebtedness of the Allies from the United States is \$6,380,040,000. America sends 844,600,000 pounds more meat and 80,900,000 bushels more cereals to allies.

JULY 20, 1917.

First draft drawing in Washington. First number is 258.

JULY 21, 1917.

Germany's Chancellor Michaelis favors only a peace with annexations and indemnities.

JULY 21, 1918.

Americans and French capture Chateau Thierry.

JULY 22, 1917.

President Wilson will personally fight for food control by Hoover. Siam declares war on Germany.

JULY 23, 1917.

Senate passes food control bill.

Americans pursue foe through Chateau Thierry and Jaulgonne.

There is threat of an Italian-German alliance because Italians are dissatisfied with the peace terms. Imagine the Kaiser crossing his fingers. He once had an alliance with Italy "Triple Alliance" before (and look what happened then) he started on the last expedition—but for Italy the Germans would have had Paris.

Senator Lewis says that German Chancellor Michaelis invites America to work for peace.

Reichstag leaders called by Kaiser to discuss reform.

Premier Kerensky given unlimited powers in Russia.

The war program of the United States demands at once a second five billion dollars war fund. The "Millionaire" regiment of engineers—the 17th—started to follow closely upon the last units of Pershing's forces to assist in rehabilitating the wrecked bridges and war-torn railroads left by

the retiring Germans.

JULY 26, 1917.

Lloyd George predicts that if the war is prolonged, America's assistance will enable the Allies finally to conquer the Central Empires.

\$5,000,000,000 more are demanded by the American War Department for the prosecution of the war.

Hearst urges American government in newspaper article of seizing opportunity to bring the warring governments of Europe together around conference table in order to accomplish peace.

JULY 27, 1917.

Kerensky, Russia's first war minister, wounded in arm in battle on eastern front.

JULY 28, 1914.

Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.

JULY 28, 1917.

\$10,735,807,000 asked for year of war. United States troops in France ready for action. Allied commanding officers are looking to the United States for help. German lines almost impregnable.

JULY 29, 1917.

Government war ventures since April 6, are

for war purposes the flotation of: \$2,000,000,000 in treasury certificates and \$2,000,000,000 Liberty Bonds.

By selective draft method 10,000,000 men registered for military service.

Successful landing of a military force under Gen. Pershing in France.

JULY 30, 1917.

Allies accused of prolonging war. Germany ready for so-called conquest honorable peace.

Secretary Lansing says only physical might of the allies is able to impress German people.

German crown-prince flees from the Marne and withdraws army.

JULY 30, 1918.

Increase of the regular army to 300,000 men, national guard 400,000, navy 150,000, marine corps 30,000.

The lending of approximately 1,500,000,000 men to Great Britain, France, Belgium and Russia secured peace for the World till German pledges were made powerless.

AUGUST 1, 1914.

Germany declares war on Russia.

AUGUST 1, 1917.

Pope Benedict XV makes plea for peace, on a basis of no annexation and no indemnity.

AUGUST 2, 1914.

Germany asks Belgium for free passage of her troops, after entering Luxembourg over protest.

AUGUST 2, 1916.

Soisson recaptured by General Foch.

AUGUST 3, 1914.

Belgium appeals to Great Britain for diplomatic aid.

AUGUST 3, 1918.

Allies sweep on between Soisson and Rheims and capture the entire Aisne-Vesle front.

AUGUST 4, 1914.

France declares war on Germany. Germany declared war on Belgium. British army mobilized. State of war between Great Britain and Germany declared. President Wilson issues neutrality proclamation.

AUGUST 4, 1918.

Americans take Fismes. Birthday of Marshal Ferdinand Foch in 1851. Saviour of civilization in 1918.

AUGUST 5, 1914.

Germany asks for Italy's help and begins fighting on Belgian frontier.

AUGUST 5, 1918.

American troops landed at Archangel.

Americans and French steadily contracting Marne Salient.

Americans alone capturing 8,400. Enemy trying to reach line of the Aisne.

AUGUST 6, 1914.

Austria declares war on Russia.

AUGUST 7, 1914.

Germans defeated by French at Altkirch.

AUGUST 7, 1918.

Americans cross the River Vesle on five mile front.

AUGUST 8, 1914.

Germans capture Liege. British land troops in France.

AUGUST 8, 1918.

New allied drive begun by Field Marshal Haig in Picardy penetrating enemy front fourteen miles.

AUGUST 9, 1916.

Italians cross Isonzo River and occupy Austrian city Goeritz.

AUGUST 9, 1918.

In their offensive Piccardi drive east of Amiens since July 10, the allies recapture more than 200 towns. The Germans failed with at least 17 divisions.

AUGUST 10, 1914.

France declared war on Austria-Hungary.

AUGUST 10, 1918.

Americans participate in Picardi victory. Montdidier won by French. 25,000 prisoners and over 400 guns captured.

AUGUST 11, 1918.

Americans still fighting in great Picardi Battle.

AUGUST 12, 1914.

Great Britain declared war on Austria-Hungary.

Montenegro declared war on Germany.

AUGUST 12, 1918.

The greatest German collapse on the Picardi front in the Montdidier sector, the line completely

giving away. Three German generals were fired for the defeat.

AUGUST 13, 1918.

First phase of the Allies great drive in Picardi ends. So far the most successful attack the war had known in the Western theater.

AUGUST 15, 1914.

Japan sends ultimatum to Germany to withdraw from Japanese and Chinese waters.

AUGUST 16, 1918.

Americans and French recapture Bapaume.

Belgium won the war by delaying the German hordes on her borders. Great Britain won the war by blocking the road to the channel ports and by the strength of her navy. France won the war by her heroic sacrifice at Verdun and in the first battle of the Marne. The United States won the war by producing the needed superiority of fighting strength to turn the uneven balance in the fourth year of the conflict, and after this has been said it may be stated with equal decisiveness that the war was won by one man. His name is Ferdinand Foch. The man who out generated and vanquished the greatest military organization that ever had been perfected in the history of war.

AUGUST 19, 1916.

German submarines sink British cruisers Bottingham and Falmouth.

AUGUST 20, 1914.

German army enters Brussels.

AUGUST 21, 1915.

Italy declared war on Turkey.

AUGUST 23, 1914.

Japan declared war on Germany.

AUGUST 25, 1914.

Japan and Austria break up diplomatic relations.

AUGUST 25, 1917.

Italian second army breaks through Austrian line on Isonzo Front.

AUGUST 27, 1916.

Italy declares war on Germany. Roumania enters war on side of allies.

AUGUST 27, 1917.

Sweeping embargo ordered to give United States control of all exports.

AUGUST 28, 1914.

English win naval battle over Germany near Helgoland.

AUGUST 28, 1917.

President Wilson rejects Pope Benedict's peace plea.

AUGUST 28, 1918.

French recross the Somme.

AUGUST 29, 1916.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg made chief of staff of German armies succeeding Gen von Falkenhain.

AUGUST 29, 1918.

Noyon and Baupaume fall in new allied advance.

AUGUST 30, 1916.

Russian armies seize all five passes in Carpathians into Hungary.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1914.

Germans cross Marne. Zeppelins drop bombs on Antwerp. First bombs dropped on Paris.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1915.

Foul promise of Ambassador Bernstorff announcing Germans will sink no more United States ships without warning.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1918.

General Foch retakes Peronne.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1914.

Government of France transferred to Bordeaux.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1918.

Americans fought for the first time on Belgium soil and captured Voormezele.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1916.

Allies renew offensive north of Somme. Bulgarian and German troops invade Roumania.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1914.

England, France and Russia sign pact to make no separate peace.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1918.

Americans and French extend crossing of Vesle.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1914.

French under General Foch win first Battle of Marne.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1918.

Americans and French close in on Crown Prince's army along Aisne.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1914.

Germans are retreating from the Marne.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1917.

State Department exposes German duplicity and Count Luxburg's "Spurlos Versenkt" (sink without trace) submarine conspiracy in Argentina.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1915.

Germans make first air raid on London killing twenty persons and wounding hundred others.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1917.

General Korniloff demands control of Russian government.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1917.

Korniloff's generals ordered arrested. Russian deputies vote to support Kerensky.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1918.

Germans are driven back to the Hindenburg line which they held in November, 1917.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1918.

Americans launch successful attack in St. Mihiel Salient.

Registration day for new draft army of men between 18 and 45 in the U. S.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1918.

First distinctly American operation under Gen. Pershing's personal supervision, executed under orders of American officers with American soldiers. St. Mihiel sector 40 mile launched between the Meuse and Moselle rivers, on the Franco-German border. Germany's most unlucky day. Thirteen is President Wilson's lucky number. 58th anniversary of Gen. John J. Pershing's birth in Missouri.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1914.

Battle of Amiens starts; Germans retreat halted.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1916.

British for the first time use tanks.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1918.

St. Mihiel recaptured from Germans. Americans liberate thirty towns, take 13,300 prisoners.

"The Star Spangled Banner" was originally written by Francis Scott Key, September 14, 1814. (With flag) Old Glory.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1914.

First battle of Soissons fought.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1916.

Italians begin new offense on Carso.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1917.

Russia proclaims new republic by order of Premier Kerenski.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1918.

Metz forces under American fire.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1918.

United States spurns Austrian peace offer.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1918.

Yanks smash ahead in Lorraine.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1918.

United States outlaws Russian Bolsheviki.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1917.

Gen. Haig advances through the German lines at Ypres.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1918.

Nazareth occupied by British forces in Palestine under Gen. Allenby.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1917.

Committee on public information begins publication of conquest and "Kultur" exposure.

SEPTEMBER, 1919.

President Wilson suffered nervous and physical collapse while speaking in behalf of Peace Treaty.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1918.

British take 40,000 prisoners in Palestine offense.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1918.

United States squelches German peace feeler.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1918.

Amercian troops now number around 2,000,000. First American army breaks line near Verdun.

Franco-Americans in drive from Rheims to Verdun take 30,000 prisoners.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1918.

Allies win on 250 mile line from North Sea to Verdun.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1918.

Allies cross Hindenburg line.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1917.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss named chief of staff U. S. Army.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1918.

Bulgaria surrenders, after successful allied campaign in Balkans and agrees to turn over her railways to the Allies.

General d'Esperey was the allied commander.

OCTOBER 1, 1918.

French take St. Quentin, the corner of the Hindenburg line.

OCTOBER 2, 1918.

Surrender of Bulgaria likely to force immediate retirement of Germans.

Lens evacuated by Germans.

OCTOBER 3, 1918.

Albania cleared of Austrians by Italians.

OCTOBER 4, 1918.

Ferdinand King of Bulgaria abdicates. Boris succeeds. Austria asks Holland to mediate with Allies for peace.

OCTOBER 5, 1918.

Germans start abandonment of Lille and burn

Douai.

World favors fourteen points for world peace given by President Wilson.

OCTOBER 6, 1918.

Germany asks President Wilson for armistice peace terms.

Austria wants to quit now.

OCTOBER 7, 1918.

Americans capture hills around Argonne. Berry Au Bac taken by French.

OCTOBER 8, 1918.

President Wilson refuses armistice. Senate backs peace only with victory.

OCTOBER 10, 1914.

Germans capture Antwerp.

OCTOBER 10, 1918.

Allies capture Cambrai. President Wilson replies to German peace note. Germans evacuate occupied lands everywhere.

OCTOBER 10, 1918.

Allies capture LeCateau. Berlin rioting mobs cry for peace.

“Leinster” passenger Steamer sunk in Irish

Channel by German submarine. 480 lives lost.

OCTOBER 11, 1916.

Greek seacoast forts dismantled and turned over to Allies on demand of England and France.

OCTOBER 11, 1918.

American transport "Otranto" torpedoed and sunk. 500 men lost. Kaiser may be forced to abdicate and quit in favor of Crown Prince's eldest son. Americans advance through Argonne forest.

OCTOBER 12, 1914.

Germans take Ghent.

OCTOBER 12, 1918.

Austria and Turkey accept the American and Allied peace terms.

OCTOBER 13, 1918.

Great critic Simonds believes it inevitable that according to present military situation there will be one more war campaign to secure a decisive victory over German military power.

Foch's troops take Laon and Lafer.

Unofficial test of Germany's reply on questions regarding foundation of a permanent peace on justice meets every demand of President Wilson. Germans agree to evacuate all foreign soil.

OCTOBER 14, 1918.

Heavy German attacks east of the Argonne were broken up by American counter attacks.

British and Belgians cross Lys river, take 12,000 prisoners and 100 guns. Quarter million refugees crowd roads in flight to Dutch frontier.

OCTOBER 16, 1918.

Allies enter Lille outskirts. Big German U-boat bases out flanked.

OCTOBER 17, 1918.

Allies capture Lille, Bruges, Zeebrugge, Ostend and Douai. Americans wade waist deep to capture Grandpre, the German stronghold. Douai falls to Allies.

OCTOBER 18, 1918.

Czecho-Slovaks issue declaration of independence. French take Thielt. 4,600 guns captured by Allies since July 18th.

German troops are quitting Balkans.

Germans fleeing, burning Belgian towns.

OCTOBER 19, 1917.

United States transport "Antilles" torpedoed on her way home. 70 of 237 on board missing.

OCTOBER 19, 1918.

President Wilson refuses Austrian peace plea and says Czecho-Slovak state must be considered.

“Marseillaise” (the French National song) sung by crowds in Berlin riot. Police had to prevent.

OCTOBER 21, 1918.

Allies cross the Oise and threaten Valenciennes. Senator Poindexter of Washington introduced a joint resolution proposing that Congress forbid further negotiations by the United States with Germany looking to the granting of an armistice or peace until the German military forces have surrendered unconditionally.

It was referred to the foreign relations committee.

OCTOBER 22, 1918.

Haig's forces cross the Schelde (Scheldt). Petain's forces co-operate in center of Allies' line in Belgium. British in drive along Ecaillon river capture part of Thiaut.

OCTOBER 23, 1917.

First American troops enter trenches in France and fire their first shot.

OCTOBER 23, 1918.

President Wilson refuses latest German peace

plea. Cabinet heads in conference. Evacuate first, then confer is demand in Washington.

OCTOBER 24, 1918.

President Wilson in reply to another German note, declares that the masters of the German people cannot be trusted; Allied terms must stand.

OCTOBER 25, 1917.

French under Gen. Petain advance and take 12,000 prisoners on Aisne front.

OCTOBER 25, 1918.

Beginning of terrific Italian drive which nets 50,000 prisoners in five days.

OCTOBER 26, 1918.

America's might and unity of command is winning the war for the Allies.

Americans after wiping out Montdidier salient and beginning to march up the Meuse clear Bourgogne Forest.

OCTOBER 27, 1917.

Formal announcement of Americans operating under supervision of French officers against German autoocracy. Artillery man fires first American shot.

Second Liberty Bond sale reaches \$5,000,000,000.

OCTOBER 27, 1918.

German government asks President Wilson to state peace terms—(armistice terms.)

OCTOBER 28, 1917.

The first shot fired by the American soldiers in France.

OCTOBER 28, 1918.

Austria begs for separate peace.

Emperor William remarked: "I will not abandon my sorely tried people, but if necessary, I am ready to become something like hereditary President of a German republic like the Kings of England, Belgium and Italy."

OCTOBER 29, 1914.

Turkey begins war on Russia.

OCTOBER 29, 1918.

Austria opens direct negotiations with Secretary Lansing.

OCTOBER 30, 1918.

Italians capture 53,000. Austrians evacuate Italian territory. Armistice terms: Surrender German forts and navy.

OCTOBER 31, 1918.

Turkey surrenders. Conditions include free passage of Dardanelles.

Austrians utterly routed by Italians. Send envoys under white flag entering Italian lines, begging for quick peace. Italians pursue beaten Austrians across Tagliamento river. Lost 50,000.

NOVEMBER 1, 1916.

Italians in new offensive on the Carso plateau capture 5,000 Austrians.

NOVEMBER 1, 1918.

Clery-le-Grand captured by American troops of first army.

NOVEMBER 2, 1916.

Germans evacuate Port Vaux at Verdun.

NOVEMBER 2, 1918.

What have his critics done that can compare with the service that Woodrow Wilson has rendered to the world?—Arthur Brisbane.

NOVEMBER 3, 1918.

Austria signs armistice amounting virtually to unconditional surrender. 500,000 prisoners had been taken.

Yanks rout Germans on fourteen-mile front west

of Meuse and on 50 mile front above Verdun.

NOVEMBER 4, 1917.

“American Force” in trenches has first clash with enemy, losing—three dead, eleven wounded, and eleven captured.

NOVEMBER 4, 1918.

Allied terms are sent to Germany. Americans enter Sedan. President Wilson tells Germany she may get armistice terms by applying to Marshal Foch in the field. Americans cross Meuse at Briulles.

NOVEMBER 5, 1916.

Germans and Austrians proclaim new kingdom of Poland of territory captured from Russia. Rejoicing in Triest over end of Italy's war against Austria-Hungary.

NOVEMBER 5, 1917.

The first American killed resulted from a raid on American trenches by the Germans with a loss of five Americans and twelve captured.

NOVEMBER 6, 1916.

German submarine sinks British passenger steamer “Arabia.”

NOVEMBER 7, 1916.

Submarine sinks American steamer Columbian.

NOVEMBER 7, 1917.

Col. S. M. House reaches Europe on diplomatic mission.

NOVEMBER 7, 1918.

Foch's decisive battle on west front on to Sedan. American Rainbow division and part of the first division enters suburbs of Sedan. Germany's envoys enter allied lines by arrangement. Germany's financial position desperate. Since her eighth war loan national debt is estimated to approach 35 billions. False alarm of armistice while America's whistles blow.

NOVEMBER 8, 1917.

Petrograd seized; immediate peace sought. Kerensky overthrown. U. S. aims unchanged by Russia's collapse.

NOVEMBER 8, 1918.

Conference to end the war is on. Firing stops on French front as white flag passes.

NOVEMBER 9, 1917.

Permanent inter-allied military commission created.

NOVEMBER 9, 1918.

Kaiser Wilhelm, although defiant, abdicates and Crown Prince renounces throne. Only final peace details remain. Armistice is coming.

NOVEMBER 10, 1918.

A wholesale revolution has wiped out the German Empire. Former Kaiser Wilhelm and ex-Crown Prince, Frederick Wilhelm flee to Holland.

Allied victory at Sedan just before Armistice.

NOVEMBER 11, 1918.

Germany signs armistice. War is over! ! !

The armistice submitted by the allies to Germany had been signed. Hostilities ceased at 5 o'clock American time. Ex-Emperor William II and the crown prince fled to Holland accompanied by German staff officers.

The Germans surrendered completely at eleven o'clock, a. m., foreign time American flag hoisted on Sedan front.

At the present rate of exchange, 197,000,000,000 marks would be worth about \$3,230,800,000 in American money. In normal times it would be about \$49,400,000,000.

America's most be-medaled hero is Corporal Berger Loman, to whom has been awarded by General Pershing, personally, the Congressional Medal of Honor for having, single-handed, captured an en-

tire German battery of Light Field Pieces, and held it against all comers. For this performance, France, also, gave him the Military Medal and the Croix de Guerre, and he has been cited for the Victoria Cross, the British Distinguished Service Medal and the Belgian War Cross.

For rushing out into No Man's Land in broad daylight and rescuing a wounded French aviator who was shot down by an enemy airman, Sergt. Ralph Hill of the 129 Infantry of Illinois returned home today on the Leviathan wearing the Congressional Medal of Honor; the Medaille Militaire and the Croix de Guerrier with the Palm.

Sergt. Hill's regiment was intrenched along the Meuses river when the French flier came to grief, falling on the opposite side. Hill ran across a pontoon bridge under a hail of machine gun fire, picked the injured aviator up and returned to the American lines with him. Miraculously Hill escaped without a scratch.

NOVEMBER 12, 1918.

Prime Minister Lloyd George replied to Col. Edward M. House's message of congratulations on the cessation of hostilities: "Many thanks for your generous telegram. Nothing contributed more to the victory than the prompt response of the President, to the appeal I made to him for America's help in those critical days."

Thousands of guns fire final salvo.

NOVEMBER 13, 1918.

Dutch socialists debate forcing Queen to abdicate for sheltering ex-Kaiser. Unrest over food crisis from U. S.

NOVEMBER 13, 1919.

Dr. Solf, German foreign secretary requests President Wilson to intervene on fearful chaos as revolt spreads in Germany, especially on danger of starvation of millions.

NOVEMBER 14, 1919.

Total casualties of world war may exceed 31,591,758 of which 7,909,768 were deaths in battle from wounds or disease.

NOVEMBER 15, 1918.

Ex-Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany interned at Swalmen, a town in the province of Limburg in Holland, afterwards fled to Wieringen, an isolated island of Holland.

NOVEMBER 16, 1918.

King Ludwig III of Bavaria flees to Rorschach, a town on the Swiss bank of Lake Constance in Switzerland.

NOVEMBER 17, 1918.

Gen. Foch was the young officer of nearly fifty years who had witnessed Napoleon's humiliating surrender at Sedan.

"Revanche" became his watchword. Under Foch's training the French stood like a wall as the great war was fought, and now the dark days of Sedan are wiped out and France shines in victory.

No people is wholly bad. Disease eventually runs its course. Health triumphs in time, and the day will come when a purged and regenerated German folk will give thanks to the powers of destiny for the defeat of that military machine which flattered only to deceive her and bring her to the edge of ruin.

NOVEMBER 19, 1919.

Refusal of Peace Treaty ratification at 11 at night by U. S. Senate at Washington, D. C., both with and without "reservation."

To commemorate the signing of the peace treaty the American numismatic Society has issued a peace medal, being designed by Chester Beach one of the younger American sculptors.

NOVEMBER 20, 1917.

American war mission in London urged to rush

troops to front.

American women gave to Red Cross 300,000,000 hours of work and produced more than 354,000,000 articles valued at about \$81,000,000 during the eighteen months ending Jan. 1919. Eight million women volunteered their services within the thirteen Red Cross districts.

In rendering homage to Marshall Foch and Petain we must remember the others; Haig, Pershing, Diaz, Gen. Wood, President Wilson, Allenby, who played such a vital part in the world war and the different generals, and last but not least the United States without whose aid no speedy victory was possible.

NOVEMBER 22.

The Germany of 1914 is dead. Woodrow Wilson killed it. France, England, Italy and Belgium went to war against an empire resting upon the divine right of kings to conquer the world. They made peace with a far different organization. Thanks to the vision of President Wilson.

NOVEMBER 23, 1918.

Italian's Premier Orlando in an address before the Chamber of deputies pays tribute to the allies particularly to America for assisting Italy in the hour of her greatest danger and says it has not a

counterpart in all history.

NOVEMBER 24, 1916.

German-Bulgarian armies take Orsova and Turun Severin from Roumanians.

NOVEMBER 24, 1917.

U. S. navy department announces capture of first German submarine by American destroyer.

NOVEMBER 25, 1916.

Greek provisional government declares war on Germany and Bulgaria.

NOVEMBER 25, 1918.

Under supreme command of General Foch of all allied forces on the Western Front victory was wrested from defeat in four months.

Rev. Monsignor Arthur Stapleton Barnes, prelate of England, former captain in the British army, states that every one abroad is more than proud of the American boys. They have set a fine example of clean living, moral conduct and splendid fighting ability.

Foolish religious narrowness and prejudice has been done away with and the Protestant, Catholic and Jew are going to come closer as a result of the world war.—BARNES.

NOVEMBER 28, 1916.

Roumanian government abandons Bucharest and moves capital to Jassy.

NOVEMBER 28, 1917.

Bolsheviki get absolute control of Russian assembly in Russian elections.

Startling are the changes wrought by war. Observe how quickly emperors and knights, stripped of the trappings of power, shrivel in the world's vision and appear as very common clay.

NOVEMBER 30, 1917.

Rainbow division reaches France.

In June, 1918, Germany dreamed of exacting \$45,000,000,000 indemnity from Allies, demanding French cities, British colonies and whole English fleet.

When the boys in khaki and our Jackies fought the decisive battles at the side of the Allies the war was won by American bravery, American money and American food.

DECEMBER 2, 1917.

United States army engineers help British.

DECEMBER 4, 1915.

Ford "peace party" sails for Europe.

DECEMBER 4, 1916.

Entente people are heartily sick of war, with food a problem.

DECEMBER 4, 1917.

President Wilson asks congress to declare war on Austria-Hungary, calling for no peace until we win the war.

DECEMBER 5, 1916.

Premier Herbert Asquith of England resigns.

116 days from the time the Kaiser stood at the Marne he was a fugitive.

DECEMBER 6, 1917.

Submarine sinks the "Jacob Jones," first regular warship of American Navy.

DECEMBER 7, 1916.

David Lloyd George accepts British Premier ship.

DECEMBER 7, 1917.

Congress declares war on Austria-Hungary.

DECEMBER 8, 1917.

Jerusalem surrenders to Gen. Allenby's forces.
The war deficiency of the U. S., which the tax-

payers of the country must pay, is 22,000,000,000. Ten billion besides were loaned to Allies.

DECEMBER 9, 1919.

Private John Joseph MacGoldrick answered the doorbell and received a government message which stated that he had been wounded. "I got home a week ago and am glad I got ahead of that telegram. I was gassed in the Argonne while fighting with the 4th division. Was in bad shape in the hospital, but am all right now. It would have had my folks up in the air."

America's most be-medaled hero is Sergeant Victor Peterson, A. O., winner of the distinguished cross.

Corporal Berger Lohman captured single-handed an entire German battery of light field pieces. General Pershing rewarded him personally with the congressional medal of honor. France gave him the medal and **croix de guerre**, and British the distinguished service medal and the Belgian war cross.

No section of the Balkans ever presented a more depressing picture than Kavalla in Macedonia. Americans established soup kitchens and dispensaries at finding the inhabitants dying by the dozen of famine, exposure and typhus, they sent in doc-

tors, nurses and medical supplies and gave out tens of thousands of American made garments. They distributed hundred of thousands of loaves of bread made of American flour. They established shelters for the homeless women and children. In their devotion to the task of rescuing the typhus stricken population, two of their number lost their lives and three nurses contracted the dread disease.

DECEMBER 15, 1915.

Sir John Douglas Haig succeeds Sir John French as chief of English armies on West Front.

DECEMBER 15, 1916.

French at Verdun win two miles of front and capture 11,000.

Up to June 1919, the Vocational Board had registered 81,740 crippled men. Had contract with 63,533 disabled soldiers and listed the injuries of 52,367. 82,000 men are unfitted for former occupation. 6,614 have been able to get papers that are necessary before the Federal Board can begin service. 75,000 were still waiting. The number of men in the American forces who were left blinded total 125. They receive a compensation of \$100 a month in addition to \$57.50 which they receive from the Government Insurance.

On the eve of battle in the Toul sector last June 1918, the Red Cross reported that the dough-boys consumed 1,561,625 sandwiches and 461,114 dough-nuts. They seemed not greatly concerned over meeting the Boche.

DECEMBER 19, 1916.

Lloyd George declines German peaceproposals.

Uncle Sam had 2,000 cannon in Battle Sectors in France on Nov. 11, 1918. .

Wonderful was the change in England after the victorious battle of Cantigny June 26, 1918. American soldiers were deemed as the best soldiers alive.

“Glory to God” was the shout one heard in London streets. There is **hope!**—and they did not hope in vain!

After Cantigny came that long wonderful record of victories—Chateau Thierry- Bois Vesle, Feren Tardenois, Belleau Wood, and others; all Europe marvelled at such a record achieved by almost untrained soldiers. It was their spirit that conquered.

Reported killed. After eighteen months service in France Gunnery Sergeant Max M’Goldberg returned home to Atlanta, Ga. For act of heroism

he was awarded the French War Cross

There has never been a time in the history of the **Salvation Army** where it had as many friends as now in America and over there. Ask the boys!!!

DECEMBER 26, 1916.

Germany proposes to President Wilson "an immediate meeting of delegates of belligerents."

An official report announced that 755 German planes and 71 balloons had been destroyed during the war since America entered while the American losses were 357 planes and 43 balloons. Only victories which have been absolutely confirmed were credited to American flyers.

Too much war science was doubtless the undoing of the German staff, and the very lack of Military Knowledge was one of the chief factors in American Victories.

DECEMBER 26, 1917.

U. S. took over Control of all railroads.

The war debt of all warring countries included U. S. have been tabulated by financial Authorities as \$27,300,000,000,194,000,000,000 in four years of fighting.

America's huge war bill amounted in the last twelve months to about 18 billion of which only 1 million represent loans to Allies of the U. S. which will be repaid.

There can be no doubt that the military intervention of the Americans shortened the war and put the seal upon the moral condemnation of Germany. The enormous sum of \$129,000,000,000 may be demanded from Germany in indemnities and war costs by the Allies.

400,000 Soldiers and Sailors including officers and men have been placed in touch with positions by the U. S. employment service from the signing of the armistice to June 1st, 1919.

We require nothing of the peace which was to follow this great war beyond tranquility of mind with regard to future wars. A disinterested and unselfish peace without indemnities nor territory.
PSALM CXXVIII-I.

“Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. Liberty and Union one and inseparable now and forever.”—Daniel Webster.

MAIN PROVISIONS OF PEACE TREATY.
Alsace-Lorraine goes to France.

The Saar valley will be temporarily internationalized.

Danzig will be permanently internationalized.

Germany renounces all territorial rights outside Europe.

Germany recognizes the independence of Poland and Czecho-Slovakia.

The German army is reduced to 100,000 officers and men, and conscription within Germany is abolished.

The German navy is reduced to 24 warships and no submarines.

Germany may have only 100 unarmed seaplanes to search for mines off her coast.

Germany will pay an indemnity, the amount of which is not yet fixed, the initial payment to be 20,000,000,000 marks, about \$5,000,000,000.

Germany cedes a large part of her merchant fleet to the Allies.

Germany agrees to the trial of the ex-Kaiser.

The disposition of the surrendered German fleet, the German colonies and the German cables is left to future action.

JULY 2, 1921.

A special messenger from Washington had arrived bearing the peace resolution and routine doc-

uments from Congress for the President's signature.

THUMB-NAIL SKETCH OF WARREN G. HARDING, 29TH PRESIDENT OF U. S.

Warren Gamaliel Harding, twenty-ninth president of the United States.

Born in Blooming Grove, Morrow county, Ohio, November 2, 1865.

Student Ohio Central college, 1879-1882.

Entered newspaper business, Marion, Ohio, 1884 and publisher Marion, Ohio, Star since that time.

Married Florence Kling, Marion, 1891.

Member Ohio state senate, 1899 to 1905.

Lieutenant-governor Ohio, 1904 to 1906.

Republican candidate for governor of Ohio, 1910 (defeated).

Election to United States Senate, November 3, 1914.

Baptist, home, Marion, Ohio.

BIG DATES IN WILSON'S LIFE.

Born—December 28, 1856.

1873—Entered Davidson college.

1875—Entered Princeton university.

1879—Graduated from Princeton with A. B. degree.

1881—Graduated in law, U. of Va.

1886—Received Ph.D degree, Johns Hopkins.

June 24, 1885—Married Ellen Louise Axson.

1890—Became professor at Princeton.

1902—Became president of Princeton.

January 17, 1911—Became governor of New Jersey.

July 2, 1912—Nominated Democratic candidate for president.

March 4, 1913—Became president.

August 6, 1914—Mrs. Wilson died.

March, 1915—Ordered mobilization on Mexican border.

December 18, 1915—Married Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt.

March, 1916—Ordered Pershing expedition into Mexico.

June 15, 1916—Renominated for president.

February 3, 1917—Dismissed German Ambassador von Bernstorff.

April 2, 1917—Addressed congress asking declaration of state of war.

April 6, 1917—Signed declaration of war.

November 11, 1918—Read armistice terms to congress.

December 4, 1918—Embarked for France and peace conference.

February 24, 1919—Arrived from France, speaking in Boston.

March 5, 1919—Re-embarked for Europe.

June 28, 1919—Signed Versailles treaty ending

war.

June 29, 1919—Sailed for U. S. with treaty.

July 10, 1919—Submitted treaty to senate.

September 4, 1919—Started western tour speaking for treaty.

September 26, 1919—Collapsed at Wichita, Kan.

March 19, 1920—Senate finally rejected Versailles treaty.

December 10, 1920—Received ward of Nobel peace prize.

March 4, 1921—Retires from presidency.

HARDING POLICIES IN A NUTSHELL.

No direction of old world policies.

No permanent military alliance, political commitments of economic obligations which will subject our decisions to foreign authority.

Formulation of an association of nations conference.

Recommendations looking toward approximate disarmament.

Creation of machinery for mediation, conciliation and arbitration of international disputes.

Clarification of international law.

Creation of a world court.

Resistance to assaults on visitations.

Promotion of international trade.

Reduction to normal expenditures.

Administration efficiency.

Lightened tax burdens, sound commercial practices and adequate credit facilities.

Sympathetic concern for agricultural problems.

Abolition of government experiments in business.

By Frank A. Stetson.

1921.

Staff Correspondent International News Service.

Raritan, N. J., July 2.—President Harding signed the joint congressional resolution ending the state of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary at 4:10 o'clock Saturday afternoon in the parlor of the Frelinghuysen mansion here.

The signing of the history-making document took place in the presence of a distinguished company, including Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Senator Frank Kellogg of Minnesota, Senator Frederick Hale of Maine, and Speaker Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S WORLD-ENTENTE.

The President is constitutionally opposed to all alliances where America is concerned and will have no part of them. His idea is that we are ready to associate with all the nations in all alliance of friendship, good will and help to humanity.

“FAMILIAR WONDERS.”

I.

Tain't for long the world looks “new”—
Seems another world to you;
Airships thicken in the sky,—
Hardly look up where they fly!
Half a hundred prophets say:
“Told you we'd be there some day!”
Nothin' keeps the edge that's new:
Old worlds never “strange to you!”

II.

And it's good it's just that way—
Every day a wonder-day;
And so fast the wonders fall,
We just feel “at home” with all!
Not a sky's “amazing bright”
When you grow into the Light!
While you praise old Yesterday,
Here's Tomorrow, with “Hooray!”

—Frank L. Stanton, in the Atlanta Constitution.

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